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792 and neither threats nor baksheesh would induce the guilty one to return them.

"The name of the monastery signifies 'the sublime and perfect lotus!' It seemed rather a den of corruption and degradation, and it was with infinite relief that we turned from the ugliness devised by man to the perfect beauty of the surrounding scene."

Ibid.

An attraction for the animal lover.

000 "The Talung monastery has a Llama [*sic*] permanently in charge who will make travellers welcome at his lonely abode."

Tours in Sikkim.

671 *Some extracts from the Sixteen Laws of Sikkim:* said to be founded on those spoken by Raja Melong-dong, who is believed to have lived in India before the time of Buddha (approx. 900 B.C.). They are said to apply "only to such uncivilised people as Bhuteas, Lepchas, and Mongolians, who know no law":

Instructions for those who are being defeated and cannot fight.

671 "When a fort is surrounded those inside should remain
726 quiet and should show no fear. They should not fire off their arms uselessly, with no hope of hitting the enemy. The well within the fort should be most carefully guarded. Those within the fort should not be allowed to communicate with the enemy for fear of treachery. They must not be lazy. Until peace is declared the messenger should receive no reward.

671 "Should you be defeated, you must give up your arms,
727 and those who give them up must not be killed. Should anyone kill a man who has given up his arms he must be derided and scoffed at as a coward.

"If during the conflict you capture a general or officer of rank, you should bind his hands in front with a silken

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arf; he should be allowed to ride his own horse or another 671
ood horse, and should be treated well, so that in the event 727
f your ever falling into his hands he may treat you well
lso. Any other prisoners should have their hands tied
ehind them, and they should be made to walk. Officers
hould be placed on old, worn-out horses, with broken
arness and rope stirrups. Should an army be defeated and
bliged to fly, they should not be reprimanded, but they
hould not be rewarded or receive any presents, even though
he leader be a great man. The prisoners should receive
hat is necessary for subsistence, and also expenses for
eligious ceremonies, and men of rank should be treated well
nd with consideration.

"A man can only make a treaty for himself and his own
escendants."

Concerning murder.

"The price for killing a gentleman who has 300 servants, 671
r a superintendent of a district, or a lama professor, is 300 602
o 400 gold srang. For full lamas, Government officers, and 554
entlemen with 100 servants the fine is 200 oz. of gold.

"For killing gentlemen who possess a horse and five or
ix servants, or working lamas the fine is 145 to 150 oz. of
old.

"For killing men with no rank, old lamas, or personal
ervants the fine is 80 oz. of gold.

"For killing common people and for villagers the price is
0 to 40 oz. of gold.

"For killing a man who has done good work for Govern-
nent the fine is 50 to 70 oz. of gold.

"For killing unmarried men, servants, and butchers the
rice is 30 gold srang; and for killing blacksmiths and
eggars, 10 to 20 oz. of gold.

"On the price being paid a letter must be written and a 671
opy given to each party saying that everything has been 682
ettled. If a case is reopened a fine must be paid by him
who opens the case. The murderer must write to the effect

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671 that he will not commit such a crime again. Part of the fine
682 can be given towards the funeral expenses of the deceased."

Ordeal by oil.

671 "The oil must be supplied by the Government and must
695 be of the finest quality. It is boiled in a pan at least three inches deep. In the oil a black stone and a white stone are placed, of equal size and weight. He who has taken the oath must first wash his hands in water, in milk, and in widow's urine. His hand is then bound in a cloth and sealed. This is done a day or two before the ordeal, in order to give him a chance of confessing. The vessel with the boiling oil is then placed so that the stones cannot be seen, and he has to take one out. If he takes out the white one without any burn he wins his case. He who gets the black stone is sure to be burnt, and loses his case. Should he who gets the white stone be slightly burnt, it means that he has partially spoken the truth, and wins half his case."

Concerning adultery.

671 "For violating a woman of different position 3 oz. of gold
684 have to be paid to the woman's relations, and 4 gold srang to Government, besides many things in kind.

"For violation of a woman of the same position as the man 2 or 3 gold srang and several articles in kind must be paid.

"If the woman goes of her own accord to the man he has only to pay 1 gold srang and three kinds of articles.

"Should one man's wife entice another married man to go with her, she has to pay seven kinds of things in kind.

"Should a man and a woman cohabit on a journey there is no fine."

Concerning the Lepchas.

144 "The Lepcha is the aboriginal inhabitant of Sikkim, and the prominent character in Darjeeling, where he undertakes all sorts of outdoor employment. The race to which he belongs is a very singular one; markedly Mongolian in